## Claims

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1. A photoresist composition comprising a photoacid generator and at least one novel polymer comprising at least one unit as described by structure 1,

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{1} \\
(X)_{m} \\
R_{f} - C - R_{2} \\
0 \\
C - R_{4} \\
C = 0
\end{array}$ (1)

where, either

- (i)  $R_1$  is an aliphatic cyclic unit of a polymer,  $R_2$  is selected from H, F, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ )alkyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ )fluoroalkyl, cycloalkyl, cyclofluoroalkyl, and ( $CR_3R_4$ )p(CO)OR<sub>5</sub>, and  $R_f$  is selected from F, H, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ )alkyl, or a fully or partially fluorinated alkyl, and cyclofluoroalkyl, or
- (ii)  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  combine to form an aliphatic cyclic unit of a polymer, and  $R_f$  is selected from F, H, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ )alkyl and a fully or partially fluorinated alkyl, and cyclofluoroalkyl, or
- (ii)  $R_1$  and  $R_f$  combine to form an aliphatic cyclic unit of a polymer, and  $R_2$  is selected from H, F,  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_8)$ fluoroalkyl, cycloalkyl, cyclofluoroalkyl, and  $(CR_3R_4)p(CO)OR_5$ ; and,

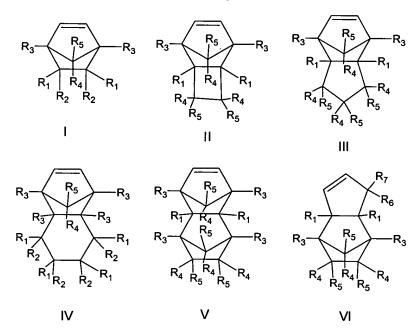
 $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are independently H, F, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ )alkyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ )fluoroalkyl, cycloalkyl, cyclofluoroalkyl, ( $CR_3R_4$ )p(CO)OR<sub>5</sub>,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  may combine to form an alkylspirocyclic or a fluoroalkylspirocyclic group.

X is selected from  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkylene,  $(C_1-C_8)$ fluoroalkylene,  $O(C_1-C_8)$ alkylene,  $O(C_1-C_8)$ fluoroalkylene, cycloalkyl and fluorinatedcycloalkyl,

 $R_5$  is H or an acid labile group, m=0-1, and p=1-4.

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- 2. The composition according to claim 1, where the polymer comprising the unit of structure 1 is a reaction product of polymer containing an aliphatic cyclic fluoroalcohol unit with a compound capable of functionalizing the fluoroalcohol unit with an alkyloxycarbonylalkyl group.
- 3. The composition according to claim 1, where the cyclic unit is an aliphatic multicyclic unit or an aliphatic monocyclic unit.
- 4. The composition according to claim 1, where the unit of structure 1 is selected from those derived from the following monomers,



where, in the above structures,  $R_1$ - $R_7$  are independently H, F, (C1-C8)alkyl, (C1-C8)fluoroalkyl, and at least one of  $R_1$ - $R_6$  forms the unit described in structure 1.

15 5. The composition according to claim 1, where the unit of structure 1 is selected from the group derived from the following monomers,

$$F_{3}C$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$F_{3}C$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{3}$$

$$CH_{4}$$

$$CH_{5}$$

$$CH_{5}$$

$$CH_{5}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{5}$$

$$CH_{5}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{3}$$

$$CH_{4}$$

$$CH_{5}$$

$$CH_{5}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{3}$$

$$CH_{4}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{3}$$

$$CH_{4}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{3}$$

$$CH_{4}$$

$$CH_{2}$$

$$CH_{4}$$

$$CH_{5}$$

$$C$$

- 6. The composition according to claim 1, where the aliphatic cyclic unit is a monocyclic unit.
  - 7. The composition according to claim 1, where the polymer comprising the unit of structure 1 is a reaction product of polymer containing an aliphatic monocyclic fluoroalcohol unit with a compound capable of functionalizing the fluoroalcohol unit with an alkyloxycarbonylalkyl group, and further where the monocyclic fluoroalcohol polymer is selected from,

Rf is a fluoroalkyl group (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)

Y is independently alkyl or fluoroalkyl spacer group (C1-C8)

Ra, Rb, Rc, Rd, Re, Rg, Rh are independently alkyl, fluoroalkyl, fluorocycloalkyl, and Ra-Re and Rg can independently be substituted with alkyl, fluoroalkyl, cycloakyl, fluorocycloalkyl or with a spirofluoroalkyl or spiroalkyl subsituent

X is independently CF2 and O

- 8. The composition of claim 2, where the alkyloxycarbonylalkyl group is selected from t-butyloxycarbonylmethyl, methyl-adamantyloxycarbonylmethyl, t-amyloxycarbonylmethyl, methyl-norbornyloxycarbonylmethyl, t-
- 5 butyloxycarbonylpropyl and t-butyloxycarbonyldifluorobutyl.

- 9. The composition of claim 1, where the acid labile group is selected from secondary and tertiary alkyls, acetals and ketals, trimethylsilyl,  $\beta$ -trimethylsilyl substituted alkyls, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, substituted or unsubstituted methoxymethoxycarbonyl, and  $\beta$ -trialkylsilylalkyl.
- 10. The composition of claim 1, where the polymer comprises further units containing nonacid labile groups and/or acid labile groups.
- 11. The composition of claim 1, where the polymer is selected from poly(bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-yl)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)propan-2-ol), poly(1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoro-4-trifluoromethyl-4-hydroxy-1,6-heptadiene and poly(1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoro-4-trifluoroalkyl-4-hydroxy-1,6-heptadiene).
- 12. The composition of claim 1, where the polymer comprises a mixture of polymers comprising monocyclic units and polymers comprising multicyclic units.
  - 13. The composition of claim 12, where the polymer mixture is poly(bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-yl)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)propan-2-ol) with poly(1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoro-4-trifluoromethyl-4-hydroxy-1,6-heptadiene).
  - 14. The composition of claim 1, where the composition further comprises a dissolution inhibitor.
- 15. The composition of claim 1, where the composition further comprises a base or a photobase.
  - 16. The composition of claim 1, further comprising secondary polymers.
- 17. The composition of claim 1, where the photoacid generator is selected from diazonium salts, iodonium salts, sulfonium salts, triazines, oxazoles, oxadiazoles, thiazoles, substituted 2-pyrones, phenolic sulfonic esters and mixtures thereof.

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- 18. A process for imaging a photoresist composition comprising the steps of:
  - a) forming on a substrate a photoresist coating from the photoresist composition of claim 1;
  - b) image-wise exposing the photoresist coating;
  - c) postexposure baking the photoresist coating; and
  - d) developing the photoresist coating with an aqueous alkaline solution.
- 19. The process according to claim 18, where the image-wise exposure wavelength is below 200 nm.
  - 20. The process according to claim 18, where the aqueous alkaline solution comprises tetramethylammonium hydroxide.
  - 21. The process according to claim 18, where the aqueous alkaline solution further comprises a surfactant.
  - 22. A process for making the polymer of claim 1, where a polymer comprising an aliphatic cyclic fluoroalcohol unit is reacted with a compound capable of functionalizing the fluoroalcohol unit with an alkyloxycarbonylalkyl group, in the presence of a mixture comprising at least one organic base.
- 23. The process of claim 22, where the organic base is selected from an ammonium base, a phosphonium base and a sulfonium base.
  - 24. The process of claim 22, where the organic base is  $(R_1')(R_2')(R_3')(R_4')NOH$ , and wherein  $R_1', R_2', R_3'$  and  $R_4'$  are independently  $(C_1-C_{20})$  alkyl.
- The process of claim 22, where the mixture further comprises a salt selected from an ammonium salt, phosphonioum salt and sulfonium salt.

- 26. The process of claim 22, where the organic base is selected from tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide, tetrabutyl ammonium hydroxide and mixtures thereof.
- 5 26. The process of claim 22, where the cyclic unit is an aliphatic multicyclic unit or an aliphatic monocyclic unit.
- 27. The process of claim 22, where the alkyloxycarbonylalkyl group is selected from t-butyloxycarbonylmethyl, methyl-adamantyloxycarbonylmethyl, t- amyloxycarbonylmethyl, methyl-Inorbornyloxycarbonylmethyl, t-butyloxycarbonylpropyl and t-butyloxycarbonyldifluorobutyl.